devant.
Vallandigham desired the Court to permit the witop on with this testimony.

ness.—The scatter closed by warning the pende not
icceived. That an attempt would shortly be made

oree the Court option law, and to remember this tips.

was being ratrificed.
Ion by Judge Advocate—What other flags or em-ere used in decorating the stage.

are used in decorating the stage; recovery work banners made of trame work, and with enauges, which were decorated with butter-bore asscriptions. One banner, which was carbon head of a delegation which came is from a he country, bore the userlytion, "The copperations,"

mblems on their persons searing butternut

Vallandigham-Did you notice what inscription

ne crows for Jack Bayes.

T. Vallandigham.—Phat is not in the specification. I not hour clasers for Jolf. Pavis, but I heard a shout in crowd that "Jolf Davis was a gentleman, and that more than the President was."

consist that "left layes was a gentleman, and that was more than the President was."

On lid not 1 refer in my speech to the Criticaden Commise propositions and condemn their rejection. As the witness was about answering the Judge Advente objected to the question, in the ground that it was ringing in matter foreign to the charge and specification, in Cont. allower the question to be answered.

A. When endeavoring to show that the party in power on not the rectoration of the Union in view in conducting the war, and that that was not their object, be stared number of means by which that could have been accommismed; and from the first that none had been adopted, considered it proof that the restoration of the Union as not the object for which the war was being wiged.

O. Did I not quote Judge Douglas' declaration that the very visignificant.

the regarded to republican party. The Judge Advocate stated that his objection was that he Judge Advocate stated that his objection was that

estion was bringing in political opinions and discus-tible which the Court had nothing to do, room was cleared for deliberation and the doors

all departation of the factor of the factor

to a separation of the states, in other words, erms of distintions and exocity as it was expressed, method to that effect. That he wished to in the manner in which the Union was to be it, and that our Southern brethren should close in the matter.

If the Richmond Engainer article, did I is, Jon. Davis' organ, had called Dictator to up Mr. Cox. Senator Richmond on and mything the southern recognition and independence indistintially what he said independence in the matter of the said of the said

fine and imprisonment-one of them \$300 centenced to now and the process of the in. I think be said they were improperly trief, and by a usurpation of

they were improperly tried, and by a usurpation of power.

Mr. Vallandigham—Strike out the "Fa" then.

Witness—That was adoptantially what he said.

Q. Did in at also may in what homecome that the rebel officer who was tried as a spy by the military court at cincionant, was explicitly and properly tried, according to the rules and article. If no dand convicted—that that was a cince case, where the Court had presidential?

A. It is my recompetion that he denounced the Court as a unlawful tribunal, and did not make the distinction.

Questier by ". die advocate. Did he refer to the case of Campbell, the reless my, and make any distinction?

A. No. He denounced the Court first and then gave the instances, which I have already related in my direct testionary.

Chostlen by Mr. Vallandigham.—Do you not remember by speaking of the Campbell case, and saying that he

cerly tried contrecelled it. He probably did the Campbell case.

are heard W.

The Judge Alvectate and he would admit that the acmed the draw the distinction between the cares, and that
as admitted the right of the court to try the syy. In
where words, that he condemned the trial of the Butter
tounty may and approved the case of the spy who was
case and convicted.

other words, that he consenting and of the spy who was county may and approved the case of the spy who was true and gouvicted.

O. Dol't not distinctly in the conclusion of the speech, anoth upon the people to stand by the Union at all events, and that it was raised not give the Union up, but to try by reasonable means, by compromise, to restore it as our fathers made its and that though others might consent, or be forced to consent, I would be impact to one other world take any part in agreeing to a dissolution of the Union.

the United set that he and the peage men were the who wished the restoration of the Union. I not one of the banters you refer to as decorated discussin, bear the theorytion, "The constitution and the Union as it was one it was:" has the sipands, san to be understood to say that I heard to Joff, Davis in the crowd, or gave any

whatevery of say that he did. Ind not see or bear him sent to it. There were many other remarks of for misered.

The size of the crowd assembled therefor know the proper estimate, but the crowd ort then adported to Thursday morning at ten

The cours met at ten exclusion as N. Free dont as before. The cours met at ten exclusion as N. Free dont as before. The course of the control of the course of the course

in you demand the man was the cold the language in the man and it understood that he did. The language in the man was fit understood to be like over.

If you have a supply to be real could not put the quochi discharater of the war, did cook the President's prociona-ter, and January 1, 1865, de-ter a strain to Southern and the war was using waged for

the Judge Adtice packed by the last packed by the packed

of the President's president of the Cort, in occupantion of the purpose as the to my contained as to the purpose as the cort of the cort o The seage Advicate leaved that the even

Q. Were your notes taken at the time or reduced to

Judge advocate—I object to this question on the ground of the immederality.

Mr. Vallandigham insisted on the question on the ground that it explained the temper and spirit of the will essable in proposition, and as showing that the notes were taken with reference to the arrest and presecution before this commission, he being a captain in the service, and he regiment in the initiation.

The question was objected to by the Judge Advocate, and the teart was cleared for deliberation.

On opening the doors again the Judge Advocate ananourosed that the question would be allowed.

A. I was in cutzen's cothes, and I went up for the purpose of insteading to any speech that might be delivered by him. I had \$5.5.5 of take fibre for report.

Q. Did you go provided with pencil and paper?

The Judge Advocate objected to the question. Of course the witness had psacel and paper.

Q. This you take notes of any other speech?

A. commissioned taking notes of Ir. Cox's speech, but considered it humless, and stopped. I took no notes of any other speech.

considered if histolicies, and stopped. I took no notes of any solter speech.

Q. Were you not sent expressly to listen to my speech?

A. I was not any more than any other speech.

G. By whom were you sent or requested to go?

A. By Captrin Andrew C. Kemper, Assistant Adjutant General of the Mittary Commanitant of the city.

Q. From whom did you obtain leave of absence?

Judge Advocate—The did not need any leave of absence; the order was enough.

Mr. Vallindigham—Then strike out the words "or requested" from the answer, for it leaves it ambiguous.

Q. Fild you make report to Captain Kemper on your return?

quested" from the answer, for it leaves it ambiguous.
Q. lidy can make report to Captain Kemper on your return?
The Judge Advocate objected to the question, but the Court allowed it.
A. On my return I did not report to Kemper.
Q. To whom did you report?
A. To Colecci Eastman himself, and he sent me to headquarters Lepartment of the Obio.
This closed the testimony of Captain Hill on both the direct and cross examination.
The Judge Advocate called
Capt. John A. Means, One Hundred Fifteenth Obio Volunteer infantry, who was aworn. He was asked by the Judge Advocate of the was at the Mount Vernon meeting, and whether he heard Mr. Vallandigham speak, and, if so, what he said of the war, &c.?
Wilmess.—I was present at the meeting, and heard Mr. Vallandigham addices the poople. I was in two or three positions must of the time, and about five or ten feet from the stand. I heard the whole speech.
By the Judge Advocate—State what remarks you heard him make, and give as near as you can his language.
Witness.—He stated the war was not carried on for the restoration of the Union, and that it might have been stopped some time ago, and the Julion restored, if the plans which had been submitted had been accepted.
Mr. Vallandigham objected to this testimony on the ground that he had applied for a subprema to compal the attendance of Fernando Wood, who would produce the written evidence of what he (Mr. V.) had asserted about the return of Southern Senators to their seals in Congress. Judge Advocate—I will strike from the specification that part which refers to the "propositions by which the Southern State could be won back," ac.
To the Witness—You will omit that part of your testimony.
Witness continued—If the plans he had proposed him self had been adopted, peace would have been restored.

To the Witness—You will omit that part of your testimony.

Witness continued—If the plans he had proposed him
self had been adopted, peace would have been restored,
the Union saved by a reconstruction, the North won back
and the south guaranteed her rights; that Richmond,
Charleston and Vicksburg had not been taken, and the
Mississippi was not opened, and could not be as long as
there was cotton on the banks to be stolen or officers enriched. He said that after the rebuke which the administration received at the last fail election, no more volunicers could be had, and the administration had to resort
to the Freuch Conscription law. But he would not counsel resistance to military or civil law. That was not
needed. The people were not deserving to be freemen
who would submit to such encroschments on their liberties.

Q. Did he advise the people to take any steps to obtain their rights?

A. At the close of his speech he advised the people to come up together and at the ballot box to hari the tyrant from his throne. In one part of his speech he styled the President as King Lincoln.

Cross-cramined by Mr. Vallandigham—Did you take notes at all during the delivery of the speech, or are you testifying solely from memory?

A. I took no minutes during the delivery of the speech, After Pendiston commenced speaking, I went and wrote out what I heard. It was perhaps an hour and a half after I heard the speech.

Q. About what was the length of the speech?

A. I think about an hour and a half.

Q. You made no shorthand report of it, I suppose. Did you ever report in shorthand?

Judge Advocate—The witness has already said he made no report of the speech.

"North" in place of the "South." It was the South as referred to.

A. No. I noticed this particularly. It struck me very forcibly.

Q. You say that I said that I would not counsel resistance to military or civil law. Bod I not expressly counsel the people to obey the constitution and the laws and to pay proper respect to men in authority, but to maintain their political rights through the ballot box, and to redress personal wrongs through the judicial tribunals of the country, and in that way to rebuke and put down administrations and all usurpations of power?

A. Not I noticed this particularly. It struck me very considerable to the officers of the army.

Q. Do lunderstand you to say that the ded not think the witness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he army.

Q. Do lunderstand you to say that the deaunciations owhich your refer were chiefly in reference to shirt which your stated had he witness had distinctly stated that he did not think the vitness had distinctly stated that he dounciations owhich your stated had he witness had distinctly stated that he dounciations owhich your stated had he witness had distinctly stated that he deaunc

speech, to come up to the whole connection in which that seutence was used?

A. I did not understand him to advise submission at all times.

Q. Do you recollect the sum and substance of what I

Q. lo you reconcil the sum and substance of want is aid?

A. I remember part of it; but i cannot remember the language or the substance so as to answer the question.

Q. Did I not say that my authority to speak to the people in public assemblages on all public questions was not derived from General Order No. 38, but from General Order No. 1—the constitution of the United States, teorgy Washington commanding.

A. I understood him to say that his authority to speak to the people was higher than General Order No. 38, by that military despot, Burnaide. It was Order No. 1, signed Washington. I did not hear him say "constitution."

that military despot, Bernside. It was Order No. 1, signed Washington. I did not hear him say "constitution."

Q. Were not the names Tod, Lincoln and Bernside used in the same connection, and that I did not ask their consent to speak?

A. At another time he did use these words.

Q. Were not the remarks you say I made about despising, spitting and trampling under foot, expressly applied in reference to arbitrary power generally, and did I not in that connection refer to General Order No. 9 of Indiana, signed by General Haskeil, denying the right to criticuse the war policy of the administration?

A. The remarks in regard to despising and spitting upon were in direct reference to Order No. 38. Some time afterward, in speaking of the tyranny of the administration, he did refer to Order No. 9, and of the right to criticise the acts of the administration, and said that if submitted to it would be followed by civil war in Onio.

Q. Did I approve or condemn the order?

Judge Adv-cate—The question, I think, has already been answered.

Judge Adv.cate—The question, I think, has already been answered.

Q. Will you undertake to give any connected or methodical statements of my speech of over one hour and a haif long?

A. I simply remember parts of it. I do not pretend to give the a, each just as he spoke it.

Q. Were you not present in citizen's clothes, and how came you to be at Mount Vernon that day, by whose order, and were you sent for the purpose of listening to and reporting the speech?

A. I was there in citizen's clothes by order of Colonel Eastman. I was sent to listen to the speech, and to give my careful attention, and to get his language as near as I could.

could.
Q. Did you make such a report?
A. I did; to Colonel Eastman.
Q. Did you make report of any other speeches on that secondsion?
A. I did; I got the substance of Cox and Reiney's

occasion?

A. I did; I got the substance of Cox and Reiney's speeches.

Q. Were you directed to go to Mount Vernon and make a report of my apech, with reference to the prosecution under General Order No. 38?

A. I was not.

Q. Were any reasons given you why you should go? The Judge Advocate objected to the question, as the answer had been sufficiently given before.

Q. Was any object stated to you, and if so what, for your going there in citizen's clothes, listoning to and reporting the speech?

A. There was not any.

The cross examination here closed, and the Judge Advocate stated that he did not propose to introduce any further testimony on the part of the presecution.

Mr. Valiandigham asked for a few minutes to consult with his counsel, which was granted, and the Court took a recess of litteen minutes.

THE DEFFENCE.

On the reassembling of the Court, Mr. Valiandighum called Hon. S. S. Cox, who was refer.

Were you present at a public political meeting of citimons of Oblo, at Munt Vernon, on Friday May 1, 1863, and Heat, in what capacity?

A. I was present as one of the speakers.

Q. Did you hear the speech of Mr. Valiandigham on that day made to the assemblinger

A. I did

Q. State where your position was during its delivery; what your opportunition for hoaring were, whether you hear it is also a few or the speaking began I was on the stend, a few few of the National process of the valiandigham, and was mast of the time service in the valiandigham, and was mast of the time services of the Valiandigham, and was mast of the time.

Q. 1 id you hear the reference to General order No. 2; and it as, what was it?

A. The only reference made in that speech to that order was something to this effect; that he did not recognize (I do not know that I can quote his language) Order No. 28, as superior to General Order No. I, of the constitution from the rage Wassington, commanding. It was something to that effect. I thought it was a handsome point as the time. I remerate ed that, because Mr. Valland gham used the same expression in the debate in Congress on the Conserration bill, or in some debate somewhere on the conserration bill, or in some debate somewhere

ham used the same expression in the debate in Congress of the Consortificing bill, or in Some debate somewhere clea who I heard him speak.

Q. Were any violont epithets, such as spitting upon, trampling under foot or the like used at any time in the speech in reterence to that Order No. 38; and if any criticism was made upon it, what was that criticism?

A. I cannot recall any demonchatory opithets applied to that order. I did not hear them, and if I had I should have reaccarbored them. Fae criticism upon the order was made as I have stated before.

Q. In what connection did I use the strong language?

A. Mr. Valiandigham discussed the order very briefly, in order to get away on the four o'clock train, and occupied most of his time in discussing other propositions. It was in connection with remarks about closing the war by separation of the Union. He charged that the men in power had the power to make peace by separation. He exhausted some time in reading proofs of this—one was from Mentgomery Bhir and snother from Forusy's Frest He also said there were private proofs which time would disclose. He said they pursued this thing until they found that the democrate were unwilling to make any peace except on the basis of the restoration of the whole Union.

Q. De you remember to what, if at all, in connection

ciation of the Conscription bill, or looking in any way to resistance to it?

A. My best recollection is that Mr. Vallandigham did not say a word about it.

Mr. Vallandigham—Not one word.
Q. idd freier to the French Conscription law, and if not, by whom was reference made to it?

A. He did not. I did in this connection.

The Judge Advocate objected to what M. Cox had said, as not being competent evidence.

Mr. Cox desired to say to the Court, in explanation of what he said about the Conscription law, that he had just before the meeting been talking with Judge Bartiey about our Conscription law having been copued from the French law, and I merely re erred to that in my speech.

Q. lo you remember tay qu.Aing from Fresident Lincoln's proclamation of July 1, 1823, the words "cansocesary and injurious war?"

A. I do not. He may have done so, but I did not

nection?

A. He did refer to the change in the policy of the war, and I think devoted some time to show that it was carried on for the abolition of slavery, and not for the restoration of the Union.

Q. What did he ciaim to have been its original purpose, and did he refer to any message or proclamation of the the Universe.

1. What did he ciaim was a way message or passident in that connection?

A. He referred in that defence to the Crittee A. He referred in that defence to reloration, declaring the war was for the restoration, declaring the break up the States.

to them?
A words, "The President and his minions," but I did not think he used it in any other than the general accupitation of that term. He did not use it in connection with its

army.

Mr. Vallandigham—I did not use it in connection with the officers of the army?

Mr. Cox.—It was in connection with arbitrary arrests perhaps that he used it.

Q. Was it not in connection with army contractors and speculators?

The Judge Advocate objected tofthe question, and said the winess hald distinctly stated that he did not think Mr. V. had applied it to the officers of the army.

Q. Do I understand you to say that the demonciations to which yourrefer were chiefly in reference to arbitrary arrests?

A. My recollection is that that was the connection in

Q. no you remember the connection in which words to this effect were used at the close of the speech: "In regard to the possibility of a dissolution of the Union" and of his own determination in regard to such a contingency, "and his declining to act as a priest".

A. I cannot give the exact words, but I remember the metaphor, "that he would not be a priest to minister at the altar of disunion." It was as he wound up his speech. He was speaking about disunion, and his attachment to the Union.

He was speaking about disunion, and his attachment to the Union.

Q. What counsel did I give the people on the subject of the Union at the close of my speech?

A. He invoked them under no circumstances to surrender the Union. I think he said something about leaving it to our posterity.

Q. Do you remember my rebuke-of arbitrary court martials, and was it in connection with the Butler county

A. Yes; I so understood it.

Q. What was the general character of my remarks on that subject?

A. He denounced the applause of Jeff. Davis by that party, and said there was a mede by which this man could be tried.

Mr. Valuedisher.

old be tried.

Mr. Vallandigham asked whether the rebuke had not ference to and was spoken in connection with the titer county case? He desired a distinct answer to this.

Mr. Cox—He was speaking of the Butler county case, d he pointed out a mode by which such a man could be

and he pointed out a mode by which such a man could be tried.

Q. Was anything said in my speech in reference to the war except in condemnation of what I claimed o be the policy upon which it is now being waged, and as a policy which I insisted could not restore the Union, but must end finally in disunion?

A. I can only give my understanding. I do not know what inferences other people might draw from it. I understood his condemnation of the war to be launched at the perversion of its original purpose.

Mr. Vallandigham—I do not romember anything further just now. I have some other witnesses whom I desire to examine on this same point who are not yet here.

Judge Advocate—I have no questions to put to the witness.

To Mr. Vallandigham—Has not this witness sufficiently developed the purpose and spirit of your speech:
Mr. Vallandigham—I have called but one witness, and I understand the Court has several more to corroborate what their first witness has testifed.

Judge Advocate—The Court will not be influenced by the number of witnesses. The number had nothing to do with the case.

the number of witnesses. The number had nothing to do with the case.

Mr. Vallandigham—I did not counsel any resistance in my speech, and there were three witnesses on the stand, one of whom was the presiding officer, and one a reporter, who is accustomed to reporting speeches, though he did not report on that occasion, whom I have telegraphed for, and expect here at four 1° M. The Judge Advocate suggested that Mr. Pendieton, who was now present, was at the moeting at Mount Vernon, and that he might be called to the stand.

Mr. Vallandigham—Mr. Pendieton has been engaged in this case, and I would prefer not to call him, as I have other witnesses. I also detire to show that the criticisms in my speech were not in reference to General Order No. 58.

No. 38.

Judge Advocate—The witness has jure said so.
Mr. Vallandigham—If the Court will admit that, then I
will not call other witnesses.
Judge Advocate—I will admit that the language might
not have been used, especially towards General Order No.
38, but it has been proved that such language was used
in the Mount Vernon speeches in reference to military
orders.

in the Mount Vernon speeches in reference to military orders.

Mr. Vallandigham—I want to prove that it was not used in relation to General Order No. 38.

Juage Advecste—I will admit that the language was not used in regard to General Order No. 38, but generally to military orders.

Mr. Vallandigham said he desired time to prepare a defence covering this testimony, and would, according to the rules governing courts martial, submit at in writing. The furge Advecate said he might cover one hundred or two hundred pages of fooleasy in reviewing the case, and this would take time. He (the Judge Advecate) did not propose to say anything on the evidence, but would leave it with the Court. Mr. Vallandigham might say what in desired in decince verbally, and it will be reported to about the rule leave to the first them to may a recent to the said he reported to about the root described as a recent to the said that the court them to may a recent to the said tong courts.

The Court them to may recent to the said tong courts.

is the alleged "offence" itself is not known to the constitution of the United States, nor to any law thereof. It is words specken to the people of ohie in an open and public political meeting, lawfully and peaceably assembled under the constitution and upon this notice. It is words of criticism of the public policy of the public servants of the people, by which policy it was alleged that the weight of the country was not promoted. It was an appeal to the people to change that policy, not by force, but by free elections and the ballot box. It is not pretended that I counseled disobedience to the constitution or resistance to laws and lawful authority. I never have. Boyond this protest, I have nothing further to suomit.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM

protest, I have nothing further to submit.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Chromman, Ohio, May 7, 1863.

Judge Advocate—I find nothing in the defence of the accused to call for remark, except that in regard to counsel and summoning of witnesses. He was permitted to have, and did have, counsel to consult with, and an opportunity was offered him to send for witnesses.

The court was then cleared for deliberation, and after a session of three hours, their decision was made and sub-

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Sketches of the Leaders of the Famous Stoneman Expedition.

Our Troops in Camp After the Battle.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIELD

THE FRESH START.

Additional Lists of the Killed and Wounded.

THE VERY LATEST,

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. A. B. TALCOTT.

May 8, 1963. §
This corps was not engaged as a corps in the recent
legagements, nor even was a whole division engaged as a
unit at any time; the largest command representing it
being the two brigades of General French, who so gallant
ly led them when they cleared the woods on the right of

tery, but which they could not remove, owing to the superiority of the enemy in numbers and the fact that they were but lightly supported.

GENERAL HANGOOK'S DIVISION.

The greater portion of General Hangock's division was scattered along the front as pickets, where they were continuously exposed to an annoying fire from the enemy's snarpshooters and skirmishers, and at one point a picket line, composed of parts of the Fifty-second New York, Fifty-second New York, Sixty-fourth New York, Second Delaware, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, assisted by a portion of and Forty-eighth Fennsylvania, assisted by a portion of the Eleventh Massachusetts, from the Third corps, under Colonel Nelson A. Miles, general division officer of the day, actually repulsed a large rebel force which advanced

conjunction with other corps, as did also Colonels Carroll THE SECOND DIVISION, GIBBONS'.

was detached from the corps, having been left to hold the left bank of the river, while the main army crossed above This organization was again broken by detachments for mards, pickets, &c., so that only two small brigades par-

icipated in the attack on the Fredericksburg heights.
Although, as stated, the corps lost its identity as such, its several fragments made their marks upon the enemy wherever they were met, and whether on picket, repelting the assault of the rebel masses, or charging upon and driving them from their stronghold, the old second corps fully sustained the reputation so dearly won at Fair Oaks, Malvern, Antietam, Frederickaburg and elsewhere.

Maivern, Antietam, Fredericksburg and elsewhere.

THE SUMDIVISION OF THE CORPS

necessarily connected their movements so much with those of other commands; that a detailed account of its operations would be, to a great exient, the repetition of accounts which you have already published. The loss although not equal to any of its previous Cattles, is still severe. Hancock loses in killed, wounded and prisoners, 1,839, three hundred and twenty-five men of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut having been cut off and taken prisoners while on picket. The Second division's loss will be much less, while that of The Second division's loss will be much less, while that of French will be probably more in killed and wounded and French with be probably more in kined and wounded and less in prisoners. The loss in the corps will probably amount to one thousand killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners taken, for which the corps has taken robels enough to make the exchange more than even.

General Hancock perceiving the Fifth Maine battery abandoned under a terrific fire from the enemy, directed Major Scott, of his staff, to have them got off. The horses being all gone, this officer called upon the infantry to draw them off. This was gallantly done by detachments from the Fifty-third, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania regiments, each de-tachment bringing off its section under a most galling fire, dragging the pieces until out of range of the enemy's guns. It was while in charge of this battery that the brave Kirby was wounded seriously. The infantry found brave Kirby was wounded seriously. The infantry found at the battery but one artillerist, Corporal John H. Se-broke, who had stood by his gun and fired it after all had lott, and remained to assist in bringing them from their dangerous positions. Such men are worthy of the highest praise and reward.

highest praise and reward.

GENERAL HATES

had his horse shot under him, and was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. Every member of his staff and every orderly had their horses shot, and two of his staff—Lieut. Eckles and Lieut. Hays—and one orderly, were woulded while conveying orders. Lieut. Eckles had just rejoined the army, suffering from a wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg.

A sword AND ITS ADVANTAGES.

Some friends of Gen. Zook had procured and forwarded to him a magnificent sword, as a testimous ab. During the fight

bravest man in his command. Con F. selected, after the battle of Fredericksburg, the color bearer of the Four-teenth Indiana regiment, who had brayely carried the colors throughout that battle, and by his coolness and introduction are of the fredericks. trapidity earned high commondation. This wife has since need the idea of the regiment, and would be defended with as much tenseity as their-battic flag.

IT WAS DEED TO ADVANTAGE.
On Sunday afternoon a robel sharpshooter posted himed in a tree and commenced firing at Colonel Carroll's mediquarters, much to the discomfort of those about it. The "Fourteenth Indiana rise" was sent for, and the pon, and, advancing outli he could get a good bead" apon his man, took deliberate aim and fired. The rebel ambled beadlong from his perch, and General Carroll

rai Haves as a presoner to the hands of the repels and do

Among them Colonel Seaver, of the One Hundred and Porty eighth Pennsylvania, who, although severely as to have missed the vital part. The case of this gallant

From the severe storm of battle, noise, confusion, blood pose. The different corps are returning to their old camps to repair the wreck of their former greatness.

Have the seidiers lost heart, is their confidence weaken-

ed, or are they eager to go into battle again?

THE RECENT CAMPADIA.

As to the success or defeat of the past week's movements I hear various opinions. Some of the knowing claim that all the plans of the Geograf have been a sucdips. Then there are others—who the first party say are incredulous—wanting in faith and hope in things as they appear, who think the success is more in a fog, and no

It may be to the advantage of our cause as well glorious to our arms.

the United States Ford, it reminded one of the crowded state of Broadway, with travel increased and the street narrower. There had been a rain for twenty hours, and narrower. There had been a rain for twenty hours, and the roads, never good, were in dreadful condition. Long trains of ambulances, filled with the wounder, and repre-senting all the different corps that had been engaged in the fight, were being sent to places of more comfort.

ble piaces were filled with the wounded. Many, even then, were obliged to remain exposed, as they had been to the previous rain of the day and night before. They

had been extremely cold. Among the sad accidents of camp may be mentioned that of Monagar and Company A, Twentieth Haine. On Wednesday, about moon, he was standing before the fire heating collection, taking an old musket, he commenced to poke the burning embers together, when the barrel exploded, shattering both hands. He was immediately carried to the hospital, and after both hands had been amputated at the wrists and the bandaged applied, he recovered from the stuper of chloroform, and, looking at the bandaged arms, slowly raised them up and kissed them, saying at the same time, "i shall never drum any more." He was

surgeon tried to caim him, and he appeared to drop into a doze. In a few moments he took a receiver from his pocket, placed it reating against his surple, and fired: being so feeble be could not hold it firmly, and the ball just glanced over the skin without starting blood; but the discharge blackened his tace. The pistol was im taken from him, when he said:-"I do not want to linger in pain without a hope." In half an hour he was de And so we could go on relating many such circumstances.

Major McAloon, of General Steinwehr's staff, has been officially complimented for bravery, &c. Here is an item for the tract societies. A minie ball struck his right side, going through an account book to a Testament which was in his pocket, and glancing off on this shield, went through his vest and the other side of his coat without doing him the slightest injury.

Captain Desseur, aid to General Howard, who was killed

at Chancellorsville, tendered his resignation the night be-fore the march.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. W. YOUNG.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 9, 1863. THE PIRST ARMY CORPS.

This First ARMY CORPS.

Though the First army corps, under General Reynolds, has not done so much fighting within the last two or three weeks as some other corps in the army, it has done some fighting and more marching.

On the afternoon of April 20 General Doubleday's division of the First corps marched to Port Conway, twenty miles, arriving early the succeeding morning.
They returned to camp about noon on the 22d. An hour
after the return of these twoops the Fourteenth Breeklyn and Twenty fourth Michigan regiments, of General Wada-worth's division, left for Port Conway, arrived there at ton P. M., crossed over to Port Royal the following morning, and got back to camp at six o'clock that evening. This made an aggregate of eighty miles travel.

This made an aggregate of eighty miles travel.

THE START.

On the morning of April 28 the whole corps struck their tents and marched eight miles, to the point where the first division crossed the river below Fredericksburg, the other two divisions being under arms and awaiting orders to follow until the morning of May 2. Then, at a quarter to nine A. M., orders were received at the headquarters of General Reproids to withdraw the first division from the other side of the Rappahannock and march the whole corps to the support of General Hooker, on the extreme right. The recrossing was successfully made under cover of artillers fire, and at ten o'clock, an hour and a hulf after the order was received, the column bour and a half after the order was received, the column was in motion, and got into position about twelve o'clock

had his horse shot under him, and was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. Every member of his staff and every ry orderly had their horses shot, and two of his staff and every ry orderly had their horses shot, and two of his staff and green was received, the optimization about twelve o'clock at night, twenty-eight mines from the point occupied by it in the morning.

Lieut Eckies and Lieut. Hays—and one orderly, were wounded with the first corps was with just rejoined the army, suffering from a wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg.

A word ATD ITS ADVANTAGES.

Some friends of Gen. Zook had precured and forwarded to him a magnificent sword, as a testimonial. During the line, taking the place of the Eleventh corps, connecting with the Fifth army corps, and best it up and wounded his horse. The General was quite taken by surprise to find another sword ready for him may have being refleved. Atthough attended by the constructed abouts, did preceding of presentation of times.

Who outsides the staff place of the staff and twenty and the presentation of times.

Who outsides the staff and great the staff and twenty and the staff and twenty and the staff and the

the First division, having covered the withdrawal of the troops from beyond the Rappabannock, the whole corps has now returned to eamp, having again marched twes-

one hundred and forty-tour mass since age at the runs since age of the presented by some of the presented that the Third brigade of the First division lost more heavily than any other part of the corps. This is a mistake, as that brigade did not loss

has gone with other surgeons, under a flag of truce, to take care of our wounded nion within the enemy's lines. THE TWENTY-FOURTH NEW YORK REGIMENT will leave for home in a day or two, to be mustered out on the 17th inst. The Thirtisth New York will be mus-

tered our June 1, and the Twenty-second New York June
5. The Fourteenth New York regiment will leave to day
or to-morrow for Washington, to be mustered out of ser-

The rebel pickets of the Third Louisians, nearly opposite the Lacy House, asked some of our pickets a few days ago what regiment they belonged to. Being told the Nineteenth Massachusetts, the rebels rejoined that the command to which the Nineteenth was attached was the only brigade that dared come across to Fredericksburg. It will be recollected that the brigade embracing the Seventh Michigan and the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts was the first to cross to Fredericksburg on the lith of December, as well as the first to cross on Sunday last. It covered the withdrawal of our forces from Fredericksburg on Monday, and protected the engineers in taking up the pontoon bridges.

Michael Murphy, of the Fourteenth Brooklyn,

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. L. A. KENDRICKS.

The sun has shown his gental face again; the rate st is over, the chilling air of early spring, that has made so uncomiertable overcoatiess, and blanketiess soldiers for three days past, has given way to decent weather and a

the corps who behaved any way cowardly. This officer while conveying an order, was so overcome with the appearance of our earthworks, the architectural beauty

of the three year companies of the regiment that has to remain behind and help fight out the war, did a most creditable and noteworthy piece of scouting on its own position of matters in that vicinity, Capt. Huson came upon a camp of the enemy, captured twenty men, took two caissons, a quantity of muskets and some commissary stores. He planted the Stars and Stripes on the openy's earthworks, and remained there one night away from the rest of the army. A number of secesh letters were found, some written on the morning of the Captain's visits found, some written on the morning of the Captain's visit. The letters give no intimation of any knowledge of the Union army crossing there, and embrace the usual topics of second soldiers' letters—comptaints of hardships undergone, the high prices of everything—writing paper, for instance, is four dollars a quire—the granting of urloughs by drawing lots, and assurance of "Heking the Yanks" every time they meet them. Some individual, his eye in fine frenzy rolling, no doubt, has ventured his opinion of President Lincoln in a poem of fourteen verses and in his rapid change of base, forgot to take it with him. The post evidently belongs to the suti-Evening Post school, post evidently belongs to the suti-Evening Post school and if there be more rhyme than reason in his utterances, the redundancy of the one ought, perhaps, partially to compensate for the want of the other. The subjoined verses, the Alpha and Omega of the poem, are sp

the composition:—
Old honest Abe, you are a babe
In military glory,
An arrant fool, a party tool,
A traitor and a tory. A traitor and a tory.

A pulling of the trigger
At all the South, with foaming m
Decoying of the nigger.

But you are boss, a mighty hoss,
A mortic' in the stable,
A racer, too—a congaroo—
So whip us if you're able.

Keep on your shirt, a choose hors.

Keep on your shirt, nobody hurt; With us you must not trifle, Or you'll catch hell, with shot and she And the Kentucky rifle. Regimental officers are busy to-day inspecting the regiments.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF MR. L. W. BUCKINGHAM.

HEADQUARTERS, TWELFTH ARRY CORPS, NEAR STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Va., May 9, 1865 This corps is now back in its oid quarters, and the mass are industriously at work putting themselves in order for any future movements. It is ead to visit some of the camps and witness so many empty huts. Many a soldier sits alone in what was, but a few days sloce, a pleasant home for a mess of five. He smokes his pipe by his leg fire, and his thoughts are of Wonderland:—"Where are no companies."